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MAP NOTICES.

Atlas of the United States.

Of the great atlas of the United States by the U. S. Geological Survey, 46 additional sheets have been received, of which 40 are on a scale of 1:62,500, and 5 on a scale of 1:125,000, the remaining one being on a special scale of 1:25,000.

Of this number, no fewer than 24 sheets, more than one-half, are in New York State and are on a scale of 1:62,500. This large number of sheets, which represent 5,400 square miles of the area of the State, are a part of the fruits of co-operation between the State and the U. S. Geological Survey, which was in progress two years ago, and which has, unfortunately, been discontinued. The regions represented by these sheets, each of which comprises some 225 square miles, are indicated by their names. Rouse Point and Mooers are at the northeast corner of the State, Plattsburg and Willsboro are on Lake Champlain, Whitehall, Fort Ann and Cambridge are farther south, on or near the Hudson; Ausable is in the Adirondacks, Stony Island, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Sacketts Harbor and Pulaski, are near the outlet of Ontario. Oriskany, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse are on the upper waters of the Mohawk and Oswego Rivers, Ithaca and Elmira are on the south border of the State; Rochester and its neighbor on the north Ontario Beach need no descriptive location; Amsterdam is in the Mohawk Valley, while Catskill and Rhinebeck are in the Hudson Valley. These areas are scattered widely over the State, as is seen, and many regions widely differing in topography and geology are represented.

The Crawford Notch sheet, New Hampshire, 1:62,500, completes a square of 900 square miles comprising the highest and most frequented part of the White Mountains.

The Hickory sheet, 1:125,000, is in the Piedmont region of North Carolina. The Wartburg sheet, Tennessee, 1:125,000, is an example of the wooded Cumberland plateau of East Tennessee. The Bodreau sheet, Louisiana, 1:62,500, completes a large area of the strange topography about the lower Mississippi.

In Florida are five sheets, scale 1:62,500, representing the curiously irregular topography of that little known State. These are known as Citra, Ocala, Panasoffkee, Tsala Apopka and Williston.

In Michigan are found three sheets, scale 1:62,500; one, compiled from the work of the U. S. Lake Survey, upon Isle Royale,

known as Passage Island sheet. The others, Ned Lake and Perch Lake, are on the upper peninsula.

Wisconsin receives one sheet, Baraboo, scale 1:62,500, and Minnesota also one, Duluth. This includes the harbor, formed by the curious bars across the head of Lake Superior, and the high steep bluffs of the north shore.

In North Dakota is one sheet, Savo, 1:62,500, situated in James River Valley; in Nebraska are two, Grand Island and Wood River, both representing sections of the broad valley of the Platte. Our latest Territory, Oklahoma, has one sheet, Kingfisher, 1:125,000, representing the eastern border of the plains. In Texas are two sheets, Sherwood in Central Texas and Marfa in Trans Pecos, Texas, both on scale 1:125,000. The latter represents the broad valleys of the region, intersected by eroded trachyte net ranges. The Aspen sheet, Colorado, 1:62,500, presents an area of the rugged Elk Mountains of that State.

The list closes with the Cripple Creek sheet, Colorado, scale 1:25,000, which represents the topography of the greatest gold-mining camp since the days of '49 in California.

Among the miscellaneous maps issued recently by the U. S. Geological Survey should be mentioned a map of the State of Connecticut, scale 1:125,000, reduced from the large scale sheets of the State. Relief is shown by contours at 100 ft. One issue of this map shows the distribution of woodland in detail over the State. It represents it as scattered in small patches, alternating with areas of open, cultivated land. It is somewhat heavier in the north and especially in the northwest than elsewhere. Altogether about 38 per cent. of the area of the State, or somewhat more than a third, is wooded. Of course, very little of this is original forest; indeed, little of it is old and large enough for lumber, but only for firewood and kindred uses.

Atlas de Géographie Historique. Par une réunion de Professeurs et de Savants, sous la direction géographique de F. Schrader. Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1895.

Parts 13 and 14 of this important work have been issued. These contain maps showing (Part 13) The East after Alexander; The World in 1789; The Progress of Discovery in the 19th Century; (Part 14) The Byzantine Orient; The French Region at the end of the 10th Century, and The Europe of Louis XIV.

This work will comprise 54 double-page maps, printed in colors, accompanied with text and with a large number of detailed maps, figures and diagrams.

Koninklijk Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Instituut. De Guinea en Equatoriaal Stroomen. J. van Druten. Utrecht, 1895.

This atlas comprises a compilation of all reliable observations of current, water and air temperatures and wind, relating to the Guinea and Equatorial currents, which have been made between latitudes 2 and 24 N. and between longitudes 2 and 29 W. of Greenwich. They are arranged by months, and are grouped and the results stated by "square degrees," *i. e.*, the area included between two consecutive parallels and meridians. There are 5 maps relating to each month. Upon the first is simply a list of the observations collated. Number 2 presents, in each square degree, the resultant of the current observations, distinguishing those of the Equator from those of the Guinea current. Number 3 shows the curves of air temperature; number 4, of the temperature of the surface water, and number 5, the wind directions and velocities and the areas of rain.

The text is limited to an explanation of the maps and no conclusion, from study of them, is attempted. This is regrettable, as the familiarity with the data, which the compiler must have acquired in the course of his work, would make his generalization and deductions of value. But this is a matter of little importance, in comparison with this superb compilation and arrangement of facts.

E. Debes. Neuer Handatlas, über alle Theile der Erde in 59 Haupt- und weit über 100 Nebenkarten, mit alphabetischen namenverzeichnissen. H. Wagner, und E. Debes, Leipzig.

Parts 16 and 17 of this excellent atlas have been issued. These contain a general map of Asia, maps of north and south and Equatorial Africa, the eastern part of the United States and South America, with detailed maps of special localities.

The work retains its high character.

Atlas der Oesterreichischen Alpenseen mit unterstützung des hohen K. K. Ministeriums für Cultus und Unterricht, herausgegeben von Dr. Albrecht Penck, und Dr. Eduard Richter. Wien, Ed. Hözel, 1895.

This atlas, of which several parts have been issued, presents detailed maps in contours, upon scales of 1:10,000 to 1:25,000, of the lakes of the Austrian Alps, and their immediate surroundings; together with soundings and the contours of their bottoms. Land relief is further expressed by tints of brown and of the lake bot-

toms by tints of blue. These maps are of great value in a study of the results of glacial action.

“The Times” Atlas, containing 117 pages of maps, and comprising 173 maps, and an alphabetical index to 130,000 names. Published at the office of “The Times,” Printing House Square, London, E. C., 1895.

This, the latest addition to the atlases of the world, presents few distinctive points which warrant special mention. Opening with maps of the heavens and the moon, it reaches the earth with plate 3. Published in London, of course the British Empire receives the fullest treatment, and next to that, Western Europe, while our own country is dismissed with three maps, one of the country as a whole, and one each of the Eastern and Western States, upon a slightly larger scale.

Besides general geographic maps the atlas contains climatic, hypsometric, ethnographic and religious maps. The execution of the maps would be worthy of great praise were it not that they are unduly crowded with detail, and much of the lettering is too fine for easy reading.

The index to place names refers to projection squares, not, however, by latitude and longitude, but by numbers and letters. The use of the projection lines for this purpose is, however, a distinct step in advance in this regard.